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THE SUN craves permission to present its humble service to the supreme powers at Oyster Bay, to Messrs. PLATT and DEPEW, to the new and austere hierarchy of ODELL and Associates, to one FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS, the putative Governor of the State of New York, and to all the soberminded and selfrespecting Republicans to whose confidence it can appeal, and, with all deference and respect, submits:

The next Governor of the State of New York will be a Democrat. The next Governor of the State of New

United States.

## Notice From Mr. Bryan,

The conservative breeze blowing on the back of Mr. BRYAN's sinewy neck in nominated a third time for the Presidency threatened a chill that might well himself to counteract the danger.

In the very portal of Ambassador REID's hospitality he serves notice that he is more radical than he was in 1896 and has nothing to amend, recant or disclaim. He is still a bimetallist and stands inflexibly on the quantitative theory of money. As long as gold is plentiful he is willing to drop the silver question, although he will ever hold that with more sflver there would be greater prosperity. He passes over the ratio let sleeping dogs lie!

Mr. Bryan's assumption that he understood the money question in 1896, although "millions did not understand it" and prospered in spite of their hallucination, is a consolation prize which he values because he would rather be right than be President. Meanwhile, he has prospered too; but he has to take things as they come-like Tom Johnson, who made his pile out of an industrial situation which he deplored and denounced.

Except the protest that he must not be regarded literally as a conservative. and the assertion that the increased production of gold has justified his position on the quantitative theory of money, Mr. BRYAN has nothing to say of moment in his latest interview. He promises to show how radical he can be when he reaches the United States. There is even a hint that some worthy people will be shocked who have been warming to him the more as he seemed to cool off in his political speculations -the effect of which is likely to be that some conservatives will suppress their eulogies on the safe and sane BRYAN.

# Dreyfus Vindicated.

Although for technical reasons the Court of Cassation, to which, on the plea of newly discovered evidence, ALFRED DREYFUS appealed from the sentence passed upon him in 1899 by the Rennes court-martial, was divided on the question whether as a matter of form a retrial of the appellant should not be ordered, about two-thirds of the Judges concurred in a decision tantamount to a pronouncement that there was never any ground for charging DREYFUS with the crime of treason, and that the whole series of proceedings whereof he had been the victim should be quashed ab initio. The judgment involves an acknowledgment of the indisputable fact that this unhappy man has suffered from an anti-Semitic conspiracy in which high civil as well as military authorities were accomplices, and which for years held up France to obloquy in the eyes of the world.

It was religious prejudice that caused his superior officers and his comrades to regard DREYFUS with aversion when his professional distinction brought about his assignment to the intelligence department of the General Staff. The desire to get rid of him, no matter by what means, manifestly caused him to be singled out for suspicion when the so-called "bordereau" or memorandum of military secrets communicated to a foreign Power was discovered, although, as has since been learned, there was absolutely nothing to inculpate him except a slight resemblance of handwriting, which handwriting, as it ultimately turned out, was that of Major ESTERHAZY, who, although acquitted after a farcical trial, has since confessed the authorship of the document. Although every other scrap of evidence produced has been shown to have been either forged or utterly irrelevant, a court-martial held in December, 1894, eclared the accused Jew guilty of treason and sentenced him to public degradation from his rank and to solitary con-Snement for life. On January 5, 1895, Captain DREYFUS, in full uniform and bearing a naked sword in his hand, was escorted by a squad of soldiers into the court of the military school, where, in the presence of five thousand comrades, his word was taken from him and broken and the other insignia of rank were ripped off and flung upon the ground. The scene was so poignant that some of the younger onlookers turned away their heads in anguish, but DREYFUS held his head erect and shouted: "You have degraded an innocent man. Vive France!" Since then eleven years had felt the barber's shear, monopoly"

of torture and undeserved infamy have passed, but the truth of that solemn declaration has been at last proclaimed by the highest judicial tribunal of his country.

We have no intention of reviewing the

dreadful record of the subsequent imprisonment on the hot, sickly and barren rock aptly named Devil's Island, where solitude, misery and torment were expected to kill him, and whence nothing but the consciousness of innocence and the inflexible resolve to outlive unmerited disgrace could have enabled DREYFUS to emerge. We shall not dwell, either, on the heartbreaking and superying judgment rendered by the wrongheaded or iniquitous members of the second court-martial, held at Rennes, which dashed from his lips the cup of exoneration. Ashamed, as it well might be, of a sentence which stultified the military tribunal, the Waldeck-Rousseau Government offered a pardon to the man a second time condemned unjustly, and he accepted it because he needed liberty as well as life in order to vindicate his honor. His days and nights have since been spent in the endeavor to leave behind him a memory for which his children should not need to blush, and although for seven years the hope has been deferred it has found

It should prove a kind of consolation for his martyrdom to recognize that fate has chosen him, a Jew, as upward of a century ago it chose a Protestant, to drive home the desperately needed lesson that truth is mighty and shall prevail. By the side of the name of CALAS the name of DREYFUS will be read in his-York will be the next President of the tory. Reading it, the humble, the poor and the despised will recover confidence in human justice.

at last complete fruition.

The massive and majestic machinery of the law has done all that it could do for the righting of a hideous wrong. It can offer no adequate redress. the flush of his hope that he would be Nothing can give back to ALFRED DREYFUS the health and hope of his young manhood. Something, howhave fatal results, and he has bestirred ever; can be done by the military and civil authorities of the French Republic to relieve their own record from the stigma of injustice. Not only should DREYFUS be restored to the rank from which he was wickedly deposed, but he should be advanced forthwith to the rank to which, had his name retained its place upon the roll from which it was basely stricken, he would have been promoted in due course of seniority. It is also fitting that the uniform from which the buttons were torn in contumely should be embellished with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

## Mr. Evans Again.

About HENRY CLAY EVANS little has been heard since 1902, when he was promoted politely out of the Commissionership of Pensions into the office of Consul-General at London. As Pension Commissioner he had shown an inflexible backbone and a wonderful faculty of discovering and checking frauds, but he lacked the poetic temperament. As Consul-General he did his work well. Now he is out of the Federal service, and for the second time he is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. A good man. he is not kept down.

In 1894 Mr. Evans was elected Governor of his State on the face of the returns. but a recount conducted by the Democratic Legislature resulted in the rejection of the vote in several counties and the seating of his Democratic opponent. Before this he had been Mayor of Chattanooga twice, chairman of the Board of Education, a Representative in Congress and Assistant Postmaster-General. Incidentally, he manufactured railway cars. These things are generally forgotten because of the good work he did as Pension Commissioner, and the fight for his dismissal that was made by unworthy applicants, shady pension attorneys and

some timid politicians of fair morals. In his latest political struggle he will not have the enthusiastic support of the elements in the Republican party that rejoiced when he resigned as Pension Commissioner. Probably Mr. Evans will not grieve over this loss. It will be hoped that Republicans of a different class are numerous enough in Tennessee to elect him, for he is of the type of men that the country wants in public life.

# Monopolies.

According to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, secreary of the National Petroleum Association, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Standard Oil Company is not the absolute sovereign of the oil business. He mentions a Cleveland company, started twenty years ago with a capital of \$20,000, which has fought the Standard right along, has a capital of \$5,000,000 to-day and is fat with prosperity. While the gracious spirits of the Standard will long have a large share of the business, "a fair field and equal opportunity is in sight for the independents, and the development of the near future will be startling. The independent pipe line, refining and producing companies will be able to Mold their own against all the money and the unction of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S helping

hand society. An unfeeling world is apt to conjecture that these shining saints may be hiding their glory under the name of some of the "independent" concerns supposed to be fighting them; but if Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN knows his business, the most overgrown and dropsical of "monopolies" is not a monopoly. Senator BAILEY said not long ago that the sleeping car companies had the only real "monopoly" in the United States. Of course, patentees have a monopoly for a term of years. Fer a good while "monopoly" has been used in the loose sense dear to politics. It means a great corporation, much the same as a "trust." It does not mean a complete monopoly and the exclusion of all competitors. The sweet scented beef trust is often spoken of as a "monopoly, although it doesn't control even half of

the trade. It is useful to remember that practically there is not more than one "monopoly" in the country. Before the chins of many men now eminent in public life was rhyming most ruggedly with "Vox Populi" and everything was going to ruin. If the Standard Oil Company with all its millions, its talent and its virtuous desire to be good to itself, can't drive the independent producers to the wall, can any unsanctified collection of capitalists, however monopolistic in intention, carry it out?

Good luck to the independents in business as in politica!

The Theatres and Criticism. The legal decision in favor of the managers who combined to exclude from

their houses JAMES S. METCALFE, dramatic critic of Life, because his remarks were distasteful to them, may or may not have far reaching results. The theory of the law in regard to criticism in general is that anything offered for public consideration is open to comment.

All criticism not in the main favorable is objectionable to theatrical managers. At times they seem to labor under the delusion that if the newspapers do not betray the fact that their entertainment is not of the first order the public may not immediately find it out. The truth is the other way. The public has frequently and pointedly shown its independence of judgment by going in crowds to see plays that had been mercilessly condemned by the critics, and again by staying away from others which had been warmly recommended.

Theatrical managers are not blind to this fact, and their knowledge of it will probably lead them along the path of moderation in the enjoyment of their privilege of excluding from their houses any critic who does not write to their taste. The real question for them to answer will be not whether the critic has in some one instance condemned a good play, but whether he makes a rule of doing this. Obviously, it would be to the interest of the newspaper as well as the theatres to be rid of such a fellow. and therefore it is not at all likely that the managers will ever be called upon to take action in a case of this kind.

As for the critic who praises bad plays habitually, the managers will offer to him the right hand of fellowship, but his days will not be long in the land of journalism. On the whole it is likely that in spite of the power placed in the hands of the managers by the decision of the Appellate Judges, criticism of plays and players will continue to be what it has been.

## Stay In.

Whether it be a word from the wise or not, the warning of President PEABODY of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to policyholders is a word to the wise:

" Surrenders are in no sense a loss to the com pany, but are benefits to the remaining policy holders, because the surrenders are always made for a less amount than the reserve held against the policy."

Everybody is supposed to know this. That is why it is worth repeating. The man who drops out of the company is dead. The man who stays in is quick. If he have an endowment policy he will get more for it if he lives. Whatever kind of policy he has, he will not have thrown away a chunk of his premiums because he got disgusted or scared by the underpaid and unselfish philanthropists of life insurance.

Stav in, and in the case of the Mutual and New York Life vote for the ticket in which you have most confidence.

Mr. ROCKEPELLER travelled incognite and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. He mingled with the peasantry, asking farmers about the condition of their crops and speaking an encouraging word to grumblers.—Desputch from Compiègne.

There has been no sea change in Mr. ROCKEFELLER. He is the same sunny optimist, the same plain man of the people, sympathetic and cheery; the same guide, philosopher and friend to the burden bearers.

I would not have it thought that I disapprove f capital .- The Hon. J. G. PHELPS STORES. Wicked as it is, it's a nice thing to have in the family.

Why can't Boston play baseball? Not ong ago this was her surviving talent. Now the bat falls from her nerveless hands. and with a mingled fascination and terror she watches the Hon. BUTIN MORAN play hob, his favorite game.

Governor Folk of Missouri is young enough to e available as a candidate long after 1908.—Provi

Always young enough; often too young. A man was run over and killed on

Wednesday by an automobile on Staten Island, and "the motor car went on." There have been several instances of like inhumanity and cowardice in this State recently, and there will be more of them; because the penalty for a first offence is a fine "not exceeding one hundred dollars." Imprisonment may be the portion of an offender if he should run away from the scene of an accident a second time without giving his name and address to the person injured or to any person present. The New Jersey law is better in providing for imprisonment in the discretion of the court for a first offence.

The New Jersey section requiring the giving of names and addresses after an accident is more comprehensive than the New York section. It provides that the name and address of "every male occupant" of the motor vehicle shall be given. In New York the driver must give the information about himself, and if he is not the owner of the machine he is also to furnish the ame and address of the owner. As regards evidence about an accident the New Jersey law is to be preferred. But even in New Jersey the women of a party seem to be excused as witnesses. As their testimony might be valuable in a case of manslaughter or a damage suit, the omission to require their names and addresses is defect in the law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So Vice-Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey says that e has "never heard of a stepmother who was good mether."

Ask him if he has ever heard of a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln and a woman by the name of Sarah Bush Johnston. NEW YORK, July 13. ISAAC MARKENS.

Swindles in Kapok. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str: I saw a letter signed "Java Kapck" in The Sun of July 6 and 1 beg leave to add the weight of my testimony. Shortly after the Slocum disaster I bought several hundred bales of what was supposed to be Java kapok from one of the largest manufacturers of life preservers in this country. On investigation it proved to be the most inferior of India kapok. This stuff has about the same amount of buoyane

## SANTO DOMINGO.

After his discovery of Santo Domingo in 1492, Columbus wrote to his royal patrons "I swear to your Majesties there is the world a better nation nor a better land. Somehow, this idea seems to have persiste until the present time. In his work on Santo Domingo and Hayti, published in 1878, Samuel Hazard says: "Probably no spot on earth, take it altogether and looking at it in its natural aspects, can be found more lovely; and it is safe to say, probably no extent of territory the world over contain within itself under proper auspices so many elements of prosperity, worldly success and happiness as the Island of Santo

As this was doubtless intended to include the entire island, with its nearly 30,000 square miles of territory, it may be accepted as a fairly accurate statement. The mountains of Santo Domingo are no more beautiful than are the mountains of Porto Rico, of Central America, or even those of some parts of our own Blue Ridge. Its valleys are no more beautiful than the valley of the Yumuri in Cuba, the valley of the Lempa in Salvador, or the Cauca valley in Colombia Its soil is no more fertile than is the soil of many other areas in tropical America. Its climate is no more salubrious than is the climate of many other places in the world. Yet for a combination of all these qualities within a given area, Mr. Hazard's statement is probably beyond contradiction.

The first landing and a temporary settle ment were made on the north shore of what is now Hayti. But these settlers and their settlement were destroyed before Columbus returned on his second expedition, in 1493. A second and permanent settlement was then made at Isabella, the most northerly point of the island, about thirty-five miles east of the present city of Monte Cristi. This was the first Christian settlement in the New World. To-day some of its outlines may be traced, but it is a ruin buried in the rank growth of the tropics. Being easily reached from the home country, the island soon received a considerable Spanish population and by the year 1500 there had been established a number of towns both on the coast and in the interior. Among these were the present cities of Santo Domingo, Santiago and Puerto Plata.

The energy exercised by the Spaniards in their desire to get rich quick had a baleful effect on the nations whom they compelled to do their work for them. They were literally worked to death. They were not by nature or by habit an industrious people, and compulsory activity for long hours under a hot sun broke then down. It is said that of the 1,000,000 people occupying the island at the time of its discovery only some 60,000 were living fifteen years later. This depopulation worked disaster to the industrial interests of the new country by its diminution of the labor supply, and the importation of slaves from Africa became an extensive enterprise. There has not been a single full blooded descendant of the original race on the Island for many years. The importation of negro slaves, continued through many years, determined the race of the present nhabitants. The blacks and the mulattoes became numerically preponderant and at last politically dominant.

A mountain range follows the northern coast, a few miles inland, from Monte Cristi on the west to Cape Samana on the east. Here and there the range itself or some of its foothills lie immediately upon the coast line. Another range, almost parallel with this and some thirty to forty niles south of it, runs from the Haytian border to Cape Engago, the eastern extremity of the island. Minor ranges and spurs break the expanse to the south of this main central range. Between these various ranges lie fertile and well watered valleys, the most notable of which lies between the central and northern ranges and extends from Manzanillo Bay on the northwest to Samana Bay on the east. Much of this with virgin forest, and only a small fraction of the island is under cultivation. There are a few banana plantations, a few cacao plantations and a few sugar plantations. Most of the last are owned by Americans. It is a land of undeveloped opportunities.

Many stories are extant of the great mineral wealth of the island, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the early Spaniards did obtain perhaps a considerable quantity of gold. Many years ago a Spanish mineralogist made an official report from which it might be inferred that the greater part of the island was composed of gold, silver and copper, with some lead, tin, sulphur and rock salt. He closes his report by saying: "Finally, I can compare this isle to that of Tarshish, from whence Solomon drew the gold that he employed in the ornamentation of his temple." As it is by no means certain that King Solomon's ships of Tarshish" obtained in Tarshish the gold which they brought him, this gentleman's testimony must be discredited unless it can be shown that his knowledge of mines and mining was more profound than his knowledge of Biblical history. There may be great mineral wealth in Santo Domingo, but the gold seeking Spaniards abandoned their efforts to get it out and turned their attention to sugar growing.

Santo Domingo has valuable timber in her extensive forests, a marvellously productive soil, and a climate which in th upland regions is open to no criticism on the score of either health or comfort. Its area is in round figures 18,000 square miles. Its population cannot be given with any certainty, but it is probably between 400,000 and 500,000, with much to indicate that the former figure is nearer the actual than is the latter. Some place it even well below 400,000. As a race the Dominicans are lacking in physical vigor, although there seems to be no sound reason for the fact. It is doubtless due to indolence in a land where life is easy and a living easily made. Some of it may also be attributed to the fact that the crossing of the white race and the black has bred downward in the physical scale To strangers they are courteous and hospitable if the stranger is courteous to them. Among them there is to be found a fair percentage of men of higher type, men of force and ability, well educated and of clear intelligence. Sometimes, but not always their political leaders come from this group. Life in the cities is not unlike the life of

similar places in other Latin-American lands. The home of the peasant is a hut in which he lives in a manner which those unfamiliar with life in the tropics are disposed to regard as pitiful and degraded. The main obstacles to progress are lack of incentive and absence of opportunity. When the country is opened up, as it will be some day, so that the fruits of industry can find a market, there is no doubt that the Dominican people will take advantage of their opportunities. But this can only come with political stability. It is useless to plant if the plantation is to be destroyed by a revolution or if the profits of the estate or of the small farm are to be seized by a political tyrant. No comparison lies between the Cubans or the Porto Ricins and the Dominiouns. In those neighboring islands the Spanish blood has predomina ted This stuff has amount of bricks.

See an equal amount of bricks.

W. H. Rommson. | fested itself. In time the white man will be a see an equal amount of bricks.

occupy Santo Domingo and will develop its resources with his money, his brains and his energy. The mulatto and the negro will then be the wage earner, and the small farmer under conditions which will be a long step shead of those of his ex-

perience to-day. The country now has about 140 miles of railway, about equally divided between a line in the north, from Puerto Plata to Santisgo, and a line in the southeast, from Sanchez to Macoris. No imagination is needed to see what would be done for the island by a 500 or 600 mile system. With fair assurance of political peace the commerce of the island should be in the vicinity of \$8,000,000 a year for imports and \$5,000,000 year for exports. With peace and improved transportation facilities these figures might well be multiplied by five or even by There is no better sugar land in the world, while coffee, cacao, and tropical fruits need little encouragement to yield abundantly. But the first and greatest need is political stability.

## A JOB ILL DONE.

Disgust of a Faithful Disciple of the Hous smiths and Bridgemen's Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As long time and enthusiastic admirer of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Iron Workers educational tactics that they are forced to the newspaper columns, I want to be placed on record as fully, unequivocally, joyously and gleefully indorsing the murder of the watchman on the new Plaza Hotel. The gruelling that the other two watchmen received came only, to my mind, as a dis-appointing supplement to the more satisfactory proceedings. Why did they not kill all three? There is treachery somewhere,

or I am at fault in my deductions. ers attacking one lone special officer, and nine stories from the ground, when there were two others that might be simultaneously handled in the same manner, gets beyond me, I am ashamed of the gang that I so long admired. What riles me most is that the 100 referred to used only monkey wrenches and here and there an axe to emphasize their disaffection, and that no more than 100 turned to to make the man Butler a corpse. Two hundred could have accomplished the job in half the time, and the structural iron work would not have been delayed so long. Out, say I, on the management of the sear

As I drilled down the columns of the morning papers this morning and learned that he two officious officers who went to their companion's assistance were merely been slaughtered in true, characteristic style from a housesmith and bridgeman's point view, I must confess I shed tears of agony at the cowardice displayed by the men whom I have given all my loyal soul.

And then, after they had beaten one of the two others into insensibility, they left him lying unconscious on the edge of a girder, so far up in the air that it would make you dizzy to think of it. there ever such negligence? Why did they not push him off? Then he would not have been able to identify the assailants. All in all, I think the whole affair was badly mismanaged. There is only one man dead where there might be three. But the Housesthiths' Union is young and may improve into artistic methods. NEWARK, July 12.

# A STYLIST PROTESTS.

Pain and Rage Caused by Redundant and Unnecessary Titles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I learn n The Sun of yesterday that on July 10 "Sec retary of the Navy Bonaparte" sent a cable nessage to Manila, that "Lawyer Young" did various things for a client, and finally (in a head line), that the silver wedding of "the Rev. and Mrs. Washburn" was celebrated at Oyster Bay. Do you think these monstrosi-ties are necessary in such a newspaper as THE SUN?

There is, I believe, but one Secretary of the Navy-certainly but one named Bonaparte; and I am sure that if you had referred to him as "Secretary Bonaparte," or even

parte; and I am sure that if you had referred to him as "Secretary Bonaparte," or even as "Mr. Bonaparte," he would have been sufficiently identified by your very intelligent readers. It is true that the Washington journals invariably describe this gentleman as "Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the Navy Department," but this is understood to be for the guidance of newly elected Congressmen from the Middle West (as distinguished from the eastern West and the western West), and doubtless accomplishes its purpose.

In the same papers we see a good deal about "Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney-General for the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor V. Peanut Brittle," but even they stop at that and never allude to the Chief Magistrate otherwise than as "President Roosevelt" or "the President."

If I were writing to a Boston publication I should expect to be told that "Lawyer Young" is quite as proper as "Doctor Hamilton." So perhaps are "Dentist Jones" and "Pharmacist Hay" and "Trained Nurse Sullivan"; but does, will it decide whether this titular style should be confined to graduates? It is but a step from "Trained Nurse Sullivan" to "Nurse McIntyre," and after that to "Cook Bignon," But the "Beny McGillilouddy."

But the "Rev. Washburn"! Has The Sun come to that?

Bidder Hambard of the stream of the Sun the Sun Esun Sullivan" to "Nurse McIntyre," and after that to "Cook Bignon," But the Benjamin, "Housekeeper Smith" and "Scrubber McGillilouddy."

But the "Rev. Washburn"! Has The Sun come to that?

Bidder Hambard and "Scrubber McGillilouddy."

Bit the "Rev. Washburn"! Has The Sun come to that? BIDDEFORD, Me., July 12.

# SCHOOLBOYS' UNIFORMS.

Details of Dress That Are Insisted Upon by English Masters. From Bady's Magazine.
At many schools uniformity of dress is insisted

ipon. It is surprising how much the casual visi tor is impressed by triffing details of dress, and if boys were given much latitude in this respect the impression would not always be a good one. Black coats and waistcoats with black ties always look tidy and respectable, and are frequently the rule. At Harrow boys over a certain height are allowed to wear "talls," which, however, do not look well with straw hats. The Harrow straws are familiar to most people, having a crown of hardly an inch in height; these are worn all the year round, custom which prevails also at Winchester. A Eton top hats are the usual headgear, and one is sometimes treated to the spectacle of a boy clad n football things surmounted by a top hat.

At some schools one is struck by the enormous variety of caps worn by the different boys, every ouse having its own colors for the different school rames. When clothes are changed for football o games. When clothes are changed for football or cricket this is reasonable enough, but under ordinary circumstances the neatest uniform is some dark suit with black ties, the members of the various school teams being possibly allowed to wear their colors as a mark of distinction. At many schools the boys are compelled to wear cap and gown, the prefects in some cases having the distinction of tassels to their mortarboards. At Brad-field and Radley the boys wear gowns, and at Winohester all the "collegers" were compelled to do so, but a mortarboard is very heavy to the head, while a gown is rather a hindrance to a boy, though it may help to keep his clothes clean.

It is customary for prefects or monitors to carry walking sticks as a mark of distinction, and in the old days at Winchester prefects used to wear bowlers or "cow shooters" as an especial mark of dignity. At Harrow a boy's great ambition is to get his "fer," which in appearance is much like a smoking cap with a long tassel, but which confers a great distinction upon the wearer. Brown boots are not generally allowed at school. All these various little details of dress are most rigorously enforced, by the boys themselves as well as nasters, with quite regimental exac

## Equality. Just take a peep in Babyland And then you will be shown The only true democracy That earth has ever known.

They start their lives with naught at all, Nor may one drink champagne the while For bread his brother cries.

One does not ride while other walk Roll proudly up and down. And, final democratic ouch.

To make the case more clear, One common language do they use—
A noll r and a tear.

Molanpsumon Cusow. THE PLAZA HOTEL MURDER. Responsibility of Certain Employers for

Cowardly Crimes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your columns again record an assassination by the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. It may be well to call the attention of the general public to the fact that while a crimas grave and brutal as that committed at the Plaza Hotel shocks for a moment th general apathy of this great city, it is merely crescendo note struck in a gamut of daily violence. Scarcely a day passes that one of more assaults upon non-union men are not reported to this office. On Friday last the sheet metal workers laboring on the jacent depot structures raided the Erie Railroad building, on which non-union sheet metal workers, employed by David Lupton & Sons, were working. They threw a of the tools into the river and awaited return of the men. On their appearance they struck one senseless with a bar of solder and threw another into the skylight of an adjacent building. When the police arrived the assailants had escaped over the roofs to the building in which they were working and could not be identified, while their vic-

could be injured or killed with the least danger of detection.

This single instance is cited from many Like many others, it received no mention in the daily press, and the average New Yorker is inclined to think that man a radical and terrorist who speaks or writes of the daily acts of organized violence. Among the large employers of New York these facts are well known, and especially among those engaged in building construction, and no words are severe enough to condemn the cowardly and unprincipled action of great concerns, like the Fuller Construction Company, that continue to employ the members of an or-ganization whose industrial disturbances, through years of New York history, have been marked by every kind of violence, blackmail

It is notorious that a price has been placed upon the head of Lupton's foreman, and that a variety of ingenious schemes have

been tried to entice him into a place where he

and corruption. Knowing all these facts as no other construction firm of New York knows them, and regardless of its obligations to industry and the community, that company continues to employ men of whose character its opinion is such that in the same structure it places watchmen to protect other employees against the violent and, as the event has proved, murderous tendencies of these same struc-tural iron workers. It has continuously espoused the cause of these men against the warning of its fellow employers and regardless of consequences, the peace of the city

The action of the structural iron workers which precipitated their recent strike was condemned not merely by the employers in their industry, but in the expressed declara-tions of their fellow unionists. The criticism passed upon them is not an attack upon unionsm, but an attack upon crime, masquerading in the guise of organized labor, for which mionists become responsible only as they condone and approve its continuance.

Far greater responsibility rests upon the employers of New York for the conditions which exist to-day in the iron industry than upon perhaps even the leaders in such crimes as that of yesterday. Having full knowledge of the means by which the demands of these organizations are enforced, they still deal with those who are responsible fo the use of such methods, and for the sake of a temporary advantage over fellow employers they have permitted the domination of a great by criminal leaders. They given the daily encouragement of compromise nd toleration to the continued employment of methods that destroy the present and menace the future peace of the city, thereby encouraging in every industrial dispute in the city the use of systematic violence subversive of the very essentials of civil society.

#### JAMES A. EMERY. Secretary Citizens' Industrial Association. NEW YORK, July 12.

Sarcasm of a Tailor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have o sympathy with these egotistical American tailors who resent the importation of an Englishman to show them how to cut clothe for the American soldier. The officials of the War Department evidently felt that it was quite useless to suggest that the American tailor might make an effort to meet the requirements of the occasion, and went at once

Now there are other departments of in dustry in the United States equally devoid of the skill which grows out of long experience and special adaptability, and one of these is colonial government. The English people have had a long and valuable teaching in this sort of enterprise, while our Govern-ment is a mere amateur. Therefore, as the War Department is in charge of our Philippine wards, and the results are not all that could be desired, I suggest that Secretary Taft follow the plan adopted in the matter of clothes for the soldiers and ask the British Government to send over a colonial experi to teach the gentlemen in the War Depart-

ment how to run a colony.
Of course this plan suggests unlimited extension, for we might even ask John Bul to build our battleships for us. In fact, there are any number of governmental function he might perform that would be an improve ment upon our methods. If American tallor are not sufficiently skilful (in the eyes of the War Department) there is every reason to believe it may feel equal distrust as to the efficiency of other classes of mechanics. Of course no one has any doubt concerning the ability of the gentlemen in this Department to decide upon the merits of American

#### NEW YORK, July 13. Buddhism in Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A letter signed "A. J. Duggan," which appeared in your issue of July 11, contains the startling state-ment that "history proves the assertion that with the introduction of Christianity in Japan with the introduction of Christianity in Japan came crime and sin utterly unknown to the people when they were under the influence and guidance of Buddhism." I have done some reading of history in general, and of Japanese history in particular, and have spent twelve years in that country, but I have never in any history of Japan come across such a statement, much less seen it proved.

Possibly, however, Mr. Duggan has been led astray by some of the fantastic claims put forward by Indian and other Buddhists since the Russo-Japanese war. I hardly imagine that he bases his statement on a thoroughly accurate knowledge of Japanese history, as n that case he would not refer without qualification to a period when Japan was "under the influence and guidance of Buddhism," since that religion has never been mistress of the religious field, but has had to contend with Shintoism.

No one admires the excellence of Buddhism and the good that it has done more than the present writer, who has studied it, but this statement of Mr. Duggan's is incorrect and mischievous, and should be corrected

JOHN COLE MCKIM. SIDNEY, N. Y., July 12.

What Shall He De?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some days ago a correspondent desired to know what to do with an income of \$5,000 a year. The question agitating me is: Whom to "do" to get \$5,000 a year.

I am 23 years old, a printer and linotype

operator. Does any one know what the opportunities are for a young man in Cuba or South America? I am at present uneriployed, due to the strike and the dull scason Also, would it pay to work one's way

through college to acquire a knowledge of civil, mechanical or mining engineering? I have thought of studying one of the three, but have as yet failed by taking thought to

NEW YORK, July 13. CARTON ELECTE. What Public School Libr ties Cost.

The Board of Education now as

OUR MERCHANT MARINE. An Opinion That We Don't Need Subsidies,

1 1

but Enterprise. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter of Mr. Seabury on the "American Merchant Marine" interested me very much. But the British Government never started country. If steamship companies are paid for carrying the mail, that does not make them subsidized lines. They agree upon a rate with the Government, and the contract is like any other one for freight. I or Mr. Seabury can go to Liverpool or London, and if either of us thinks he can run a line suc-

cessfully only failure will stop his venture.

The money which the British Government loaned to the Cunard Steamship Company That loan was a master stroke of that genius at 2 or 31/2 per cent. interest. Of course, all favors have their equivalent, and the two new steamers are to be held at the disposal of the British Government. The same thing existed until lately with all steamers flying the "naval reserve" flag. Does the British Government "subsidize" the German lines because they carry hundreds of sacks of British mail?

In connection with the mail carrying business I can tell you of an incident which hap-pened at Liverpool some years ago. The fast German steamers had just begun to ply, and the British Government had awarded either all or part of the mails to the German boats. One Saturday there was a faster Cunarder, and the British Government allotted the mail to that boat. It is a fact that the superinten-dent of the Cunard Line in Liverpool stood on the bridge, and, as well as my memory serves me, refused the mail for the steamer sailing that day. The chairman of the board of di-rectors of the Cunard Line declared that there was "nothing in" the mail carrying business anyhow, and that the room occupied by mail matter could be more advantageously used

matter could be more advantageously matter could be more advantageously matter for freight.

Mr. Seabury hardly grasps what a real subsidy is. The French have a subsidy law. There are French sailing vessels that come to Philadelphia in ballast and earn mileage to Philadelphia in ballast and earn mileage to Philadelphia in ballast and earn mileage. to Philadelphia in ballast and earling they from their Government, even though they are enpty. They are not, logically speaking, earning anything. To earn one must perform. All that these French sailing vesperiorm.

are empty. They are not, logically speaking, earning anything. To earn one must perform. All that these French sailing vessels do is to sail over with not a pound of paying cargo in their holds, and they get so much a mile for doing it. Thus they can come here and load a cargo of oil for the East, and do it at a cheaper rate than either British or Americans. That is a subsidy. Is the French merchant marine in such a healthy condition? The last report of the great Messageries Maritines has no medals on it.

Just one other little point for Mr. Seabury. If I buy 10,000 sacks of flour, "f.o.b., New York," I say that I wish to have the flour shipped by the Cunard Line. Do you suppose for one moment that any American seller will miss a sale simply because I designate a line, other than American, in which to bring my own merchandise over? Not much. Why do I designate an English line? Because the freight will be cheaper. Why is the freight cheaper? Competition. If the British Government began actual subsidizing of all steamers there wouldn't be enough money to go round.

Build boats, by all means, with the good old Stars and Stripes flying at the stern, and fast passenger boats at that; and if they are wages to the crews will not cut much ice. Let one of our millionaires be patriotic enough to start such a line, and even if he has to be content with small returns on his investment, he will have the great privilege of showing the other nations of the world that Americans are not afraid to "but up against" any one. I am afraid, however, that there is a little too much of the "we-can-land-steel-billets-in-Sheffield-cheaper-than-the-British-can-make-them" spirit rampant. How do we do that? By "soaking" consumers at home. Then why not take off the tariff and defy the world?

New York, July 11.

# A Converted Moslem in Caire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from a friend in Cairo which may be of interest at a time when the British Foreign Secretary of State has drawn attention to the fanaticism which exists in that city at the present time. My friend writes that not very long ago a young Mussulman, the son of a wealthy man, clonging to a good family and a student in the great Mohammedan college known as the Azhar, embraced Christianity. He was one of the most gifted of the Azhar students, and his conversion nade a profound impression on the Mohammedan population. The young man made a public con-lession of his faith and was baptized.

The matter was brought to the notice of Lord Cromer, the British Agent and Consul-General, and he sent for the young man, and in the presence of the Moslem Minister of the Interior and the Coptio Minister of Foreign Affairs he very thoroughly examined him as to his singerity and knowledge examined him as to his singerity and knowledge of the Christian faith. The result was satisfactory examined him as to what they considered the fountain head and the young convert was requested to sign a tatement to the effect that he wished to Christian. The Consul-General then advised him to go to England and enter one of the universities. and not to return to Egypt for some little time.

I believe I am correct in saying that while me

bers of the Coptic and Syrian churches have come bers of the copile and syrian courenes have come over to Protestantism, converts from Islam to Christianity in Egypt have been almost unknown up to the present time. Moslems have embraced Christianity, but they have almost without exception returned to their former faith. This has also been the case in Constantinopie, and to such an extent that the Church of England withdrew its missionaries from Turkey several years ago.

My correspondent also says that Mohammedanism is rapidly gaining upon heathenism in central

Africa, and that even in India a very large number of heathen embrace Islam every year. NEW YORK, July 13. CLERICUS.

Rose Hawthorn Lathrop's Appeal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. There is reed if immediate help for the destitute cancer cases under the charge of the Servants of Relief, being forty-five men and women, both homes included, who depend in primeval simplicity upon public mercy. The large sum raised for them by the lecture of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien at Carnegie Hall was used exclusively for payment on the country home at Hawthorne, N. Y., and many patrons gave their annual help at that time. The charity is without funds, and we beg for money, for food, medical appliances and such expenses as even a humble hospital cannot exist without. The male nurses, engineer and farmer at the country home cost the establishment more than a hundred

dollars a month, but the sisters do all the other We implore the gifts of kind friends of the suffer-M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D. St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry street, New

Newark Elegy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For years the Newark Evening News has cribbed without oredit nearly a page daily from The Sun.

Please give the News credit for this beautiful elegy which it published on July 6:

"He was born on Christmas Day, And on the Fourth of July he passed away. He left this world of sighs and tears And died at the age of sixteen years. "But God did best and took him heme, And he died without a pain or groan. So for his soul we will say a prayer.

But remember some day we will b But will the News people be there? NEWARK, July 12. PRINCETON Are Pie Eaters Hypocrites?

From the Providence Journal.

Why do people who eat ple in secret and in the open, people who when they order pie cast about them furtive glances, and people who do not care who sees them engaged on pie, one and all talk and

behave as if the consumption of pie constituted an unpardonable sin whenever the subject is broached? Why in polite circles composed of those whose ancestors were brought up on ple, even ple for breakfast, is ple halled with mirthful tittering?

Story Without a Moral. Marion correspondence Columbus Dispotch.
Dr. J. G. Setter received a Fourth of July hurry

call, but upon going to the stable found his horse nissing. The doctor then went to the fair grounds, where he arrived in time to see his youthful son, Homer, take the last heat of a free-for-all running dash and win the race. Dr. Setter's two boys had stolen out the horse and entered it as Dr. S., a bay gelding. The horse won \$50.

How a Mighty Mind Rests.

From Collier's Weekly. young and old, innocent, simple, accessible like playing with the cat, and. like that exercise, all

Knicker-Has Subbits been successful with his garden?

Bocker—Yee; I think he must have raised enough